

Diferencias finitas o progresivas

Asumimos nodos x_i son equidistantes
distancia h

$$\Delta y_i = y_{i+1} - y_i \quad \forall i \geq 0$$

Ejemplo: $y(x) = x^3 - x + 2, \quad h = 1$

$$i) \Delta^2 y(0) = \Delta^1 y(1) - \Delta^1 y(0) \\ = y(2) - y(1) - [y(1) - y(0)]$$

$$\Delta^2 y(0) = 6$$

$$ii) \Delta^3 y(1) = \Delta^2 y(2) - \Delta^2 y(1) \\ = [\Delta^1 y(3) - \Delta^1 y(2)] - [\Delta^1 y(2) - \Delta^1 y(1)] \\ = [y(4) - y(3) - y(3) + y(2)] - [y(3) - y(2) - y(2) + y(1)]$$

$$\Delta^3 y(1) = 6$$

Pero es más práctico en tablas

y_m		$\Delta^1 y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
$x_0 = 0$	$y_0 = 2$	$\Delta y_0 = 0$	$\Delta^2 y_0 = 6$	$\Delta^3 y_0 = 6$	$\Delta^4 y_0 = 0$
$x_1 = 1$	$y_1 = 2$	$\Delta y_1 = 6$	$\Delta^2 y_1 = 12$	$\Delta^3 y_1 = 6$	
$x_2 = 2$	$y_2 = 8$	$\Delta y_2 = 18$	$\Delta^2 y_2 = 18$		
$x_3 = 3$	$y_3 = 26$	$\Delta y_3 = 36$			
$x_4 = 4$	$y_4 = 62$				

Polinomios factoriales $K^{(n)} = K(K-1)(K-2) \dots (K-[n-1])$

$$K^{(2)} = K(K-1) = K^2 - K \neq K^2 \quad ; \quad \text{no confundir } K^{(n)} \neq K^n$$

$$\bullet \Delta K^{(n)} = n K^{(n-1)} \quad ; \quad h = 1$$

$$\bullet \Delta^n K^{(n)} = n!$$

$$S = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 \quad \text{hallar la fórmula}$$

$$n=3 \rightarrow \Delta K^{(3)} = 3 K^{(2)}$$

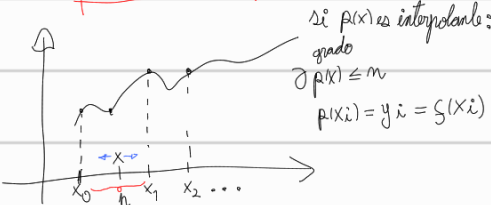
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta K^{(3)} = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n K^{(2)} \quad \checkmark \quad K(K-1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)k = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - K \quad \dots \text{aplicando } \Delta y_i = y_{i+1} - y_i$$

$$(n+1) - 1 = 3 \left[\frac{1}{3} K^3 - \frac{1}{2} K^2 \right] \quad \dots \text{por telescopia}$$

$$(n+1)(n)(n-1) - 0 = 3S - 3 \frac{(n+1)n}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \text{fórmula hallada}$$



$$y^{(0)} = 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x = x_0 + \Delta h \\ x_i = x_0 + i h \end{array} \right) \rightarrow x - x_i = (\Delta - i) h$$

De dónde sale la fórmula

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)(x-x_1) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_{n-1})$$

Por polinomios de diferencias divididas

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 \Delta h + a_2 \frac{\Delta(\Delta-1)}{2} h^2 + a_3 \frac{\Delta(\Delta-1)(\Delta-2)}{6} h^3 + \dots + a_n \frac{\Delta(\Delta-1)\dots(\Delta-(n-1))}{n!} h^n$$

Reemplazando $x - x_i$

$$\rightarrow x = x_0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$y_0 = p(x_0) = a_0 \rightarrow a_0 = y_0$$

$$x = x_1 \rightarrow \Delta = 1$$

$$y_1 = p(x_1) = y_0 + a_1 h$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{h} = \frac{\Delta y_0}{h}$$

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 h \Delta^{(1)} + a_2 h^2 \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + a_n h^n \Delta^{(n)} \rightsquigarrow \Delta(x)$$

$$\Delta p(x) = 0 + a_1 h \Delta \Delta^{(1)} + a_2 h^2 \Delta \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + a_n h^n \Delta \Delta^{(n)}$$

$$\Delta p(x) = a_1 h + 2 a_2 h^2 \Delta^{(1)} + 3 a_3 h^3 \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + n a_n h^n \Delta^{(n-1)}$$

$$\Delta: x = x_0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \Delta^2 p(x) = 2 a_2 h^2 \Delta \Delta^{(1)} + 3 a_3 h^3 \Delta \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + n a_n h^n \Delta \Delta^{(n-1)} \\ \Delta^2 p(x) = 2 a_2 h^2 + 2(3) a_3 h^3 \Delta^{(1)} + \dots + (n-1) n a_n h^n \Delta^{(n-2)} \\ x = x_0 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \\ \Delta^2 p(x_0) = 2 a_2 h^2 \\ a_2 = \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2 h^2} \\ a_3 = \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3! h^3} \\ \vdots \\ a_n = \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n! h^n} \end{array} \right.$$

entonces

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1 h \Delta^{(1)} + a_2 h^2 \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + a_n h^n \Delta^{(n)}$$

$$\therefore p(x) = y_0 + \frac{\Delta y_0}{1!} \Delta^{(1)} + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} \Delta^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{\Delta^n y_0}{n!} \Delta^{(n)}$$

Polinomio de diferencias finitas

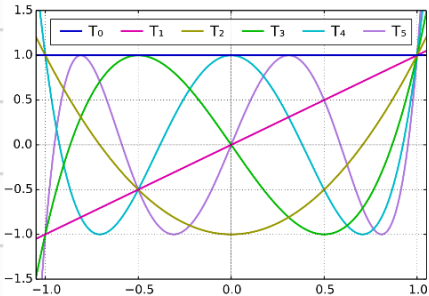
Observación: este polinomio es dependiente de nodos equidistantes

Polinomio de Chebyshev ($T_n(x)$)

Las raíces de los polinomios de Chebyshev no son equidistantes por lo tanto, se usa Lagrange o Dif. Divididas

→ Ventaja: El uso de sus raíces como nodos de nuestro polinomio nos proporciona el menor error posible

→ Propiedad: Todas las raíces de los Pol. Chebyshev se encuentran $[-1; 1]$



$$T_0 = 1$$

El polinomio de Chebyshev es recursivo

$$T_1 = x$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2x T_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \quad , n \geq 1$$

Las raíces \hat{x}_i de Chebyshev

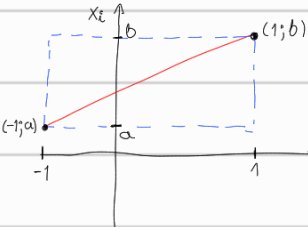
$$\hat{x}_i = \cos\left(\frac{(2i+1)\pi}{2n}\right); \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\partial T_n(x) = n$$

Traslación de las raíces a un intervalo cualquiera de interpolación

→ Como las raíces de Cheb $\in [-1; 1]$ tu polinomio interpolante lo usarías en el intervalo $[-1; 1]$.

Sin embargo, si queremos usar las raíces como nodos en un intervalo $[a; b]$ cualquiera para interpolación sería usando una regla de correspondencia



Sean x_i nodos de interpolación
 \hat{x}_i raíces de Chebyshev
 $[a; b]$ intervalos de interpolación

$$x_i = \frac{(b-a)}{2} \hat{x}_i + \frac{(a+b)}{2}$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$$

Ejercicio n=3

$$S(x) \approx p(x) = y_0 + \frac{\Delta y_0 S^{(1)}}{1!} + \frac{\Delta^2 y_0 S^{(2)}}{2!} + \frac{\Delta^3 y_0 S^{(3)}}{3!}$$

$$X = x_0 + sh \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta = X \quad S \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dado $S(0,2) \approx p(0,2)$
 $\bar{x} \Rightarrow S=0,2$

x_i	y_i	Δy_i	$\Delta^2 y_i$	$\Delta^3 y_i$
0	2			
1	1,3679	-0,6321	0,3995	-0,2325
2	1,1353	-0,2326	0,1197	
3	1,0497	-0,0856		

$$S^{(1)}|_{S=0,2} = 0,2$$

$$S^{(2)} = (S-1)S^{(1)}|_{0,2} = (0,2-1)(0,2) = -0,16$$

$$S^{(3)} = (S-2)S^{(2)}|_{0,2} = (0,2-2)(-0,16) = 0,288$$

↑
 recursividad

$$p(0,2) = 2 - \frac{0,6321 \cdot 0,2}{1} + \frac{0,3995 \cdot (-0,16)}{2} - \frac{0,2525 \cdot 0,288}{3!}$$

$$p(0,2) = 1,3295 \approx S(0,2)$$

El fenómeno Runge

Polinomios de Chebyshev

no sirve si conoces
 la S. generatriz

Lab :

$$>> y = [1,3,5,1,2]$$

y_i	Δy_i	$\Delta^2 y_i$	$\Delta^3 y_i$	$\Delta^4 y_i$
1				
3	2	0		
5	2	-6	-6	17
1	-4	5		
2	1			

$$\Rightarrow \text{diff}(y; \text{orden})$$

$$\text{function } y = p_{\text{NewtonDF}}(x_n, y_n, x)$$

$$p(x) = y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\Delta^i y_0}{i!} S^{(i)}$$

%

$$y = y_m(1);$$

$$n = \text{length}(x_n)-1;$$

$$h = x_n(2)-x_n(1);$$

$$\Delta = x - x(1) / h;$$

$$\text{for } i=1:n,$$

$$df = \text{diff}(y_n; i)$$

$$y = y + df(1) * p_{\text{fact}}(\Delta, i) / \text{factorial}(i)$$

end

$$\text{function } y = p_{\text{fact}}(\Delta, n)$$

%

$$y = 1$$

$$\text{for } i=1:n,$$

$$y = y * (S-i+1)$$

end

$$\% \ i=1,2,3$$

$$\% \ y = 1 \cdot \Delta \cdot (\Delta-1) (\Delta-2)$$

$$S^{(0)} = S(S-1)(S-2)$$

$$0 + p_{\text{fact}}(0,3)$$

$$0 \quad p_{\text{fact}}(1,3)$$

$$0 \quad p_{\text{fact}}(2,3)$$

$$6 \quad p_{\text{fact}}(3,3)$$

$$n=5$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \begin{array}{l} j=1 \\ j=2 \\ j=3 \\ j=4 \\ j=5 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} i \geq 5 \\ i \geq 4 \\ i \geq 3 \\ i \geq 2 \\ i \geq 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} m-j+1 \\ m-j+1 \\ m-2 \\ m-3 \\ m-4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$j \ 1:n$$

$$i \ 1:$$

$$m(i,j+1) = m(i+1,j) - m(i,j)$$

Operación Broadcasting en Octave

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - 2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

	$y_0 = 4$	$y_1 = 5$	$y = 5,61$	$y_2 = 6$
$x_0 = 6$	8,32456	9,31255		9,32451
$x_1 = 7$	11,32324	11,97145		12,35631
$\bar{x} = 7,15$	11,762434	12,40199	12,64710	12,74623
$x_2 = 8$	14,56849	14,99789		15,00012

$$\Delta^2 \zeta(0) = \Delta \zeta(1) - \Delta \zeta(0)$$

$$[\zeta(2) - \zeta(1)] - [\zeta(1) - \zeta(0)]$$